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Department of Agriculture

*Annual Report
2000*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Agriculture committed to the full implementation of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) as the government's comprehensive framework and platform for rural development. This is aimed at attaining the twin goals of sustained food security and poverty alleviation within the medium term.

Agricultural modernization holds the key to achieve the goals of food security, reduce rural poverty, and global competitiveness in agriculture. Modernizing agriculture basically requires addressing the constraints plaguing the sector for decades. More specifically, this means providing timely and sufficient government support for private sector investments in agriculture-based activities. It also means creating a policy environment supportive of increased competitiveness and private sector investments in agriculture. Finally, there is a need to diversify production by encouraging and promoting the most efficient use of resources. This, in turn, would ensure optimal returns for the farmers and fishers from their land and labor.



II. PERFORMANCE OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR¹

Value of Production

Agriculture posted a 3.52% growth with a gross value of P249.68 billion (*Table 1*). The crops subsector grossed P130.22 billion, indicating a 3.73% increase from the 1999 level, which was driven by the production performance of palay, coconut and banana. These crops chalked up output increases of 5.11%, 14.52% and 7.40%, respectively. The livestock subsector continued to perform well as it produced 2.96% more output than in 1999 with production valued at P35.16 billion. The poultry subsector recorded a healthy performance at P36.38 billion and attained a 5.74% gain in output this year because of increases in prices and production of chicken. The value of fisheries production reached P47.91 billion, representing an increase of 1.74%. (See Appendices 1-5 for details)

**Table 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, AT CONSTANT PRICES,
JANUARY – DECEMBER, 1999 – 2000**

Sub-Sector	In Million Pesos			Percent Change	
	1998	1999	2000	1998-1999	1999-2000
CROPS	110,732.93	125,548.18	130,225.76	13.38	3.73
LIVESTOCK	32,769.09	34,154.40	35,166.84	4.23	2.96
POULTRY	34,081.15	34,409.89	36,383.40	0.96	5.74
FISHERY	46,589.22	47,090.13	47,911.42	1.06	1.74
TOTAL	224,172.39	241,202.60	249,687.43	7.60	3.52

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

¹ Source: Report on the Performance of Agriculture, Jan. - Dec. 2000, Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Volume of Production

Palay production fared well as total output reached 12.39 million metric tons (MT) which was 5.11% higher than in 1999. This output expansion was attributed to the use of good seeds, improved irrigation and intensive fertilizer application in palay farms. Corn production reached 4.51 million MT, down by 1.60% than the 1999 level mainly because of the reduction in harvest area in some regions during the second half of the year. Also, shifting to other crops, inclement weather, pests and such other problems during the first quarter of 2000 contributed to this year's decrease in corn production. Meanwhile, the coconut industry registered a strong recovery from the ill effects of El Niño and La Niña weather phenomena as it exhibited a 14.52% production level. Sugarcane production slid by 2.80% due to shifting to other crops in some areas and harvesting was delayed due to continuous rains. In the case of banana, additional bearing plants, good crop maintenance and favorable weather conditions resulted in a 7.40% increment in production. Likewise, abaca generated 4.34% more output this year due to good weather conditions and increased demand in the United States and Europe for abaca fiber and pulp during the first half of 2000.

The carabao subsector produced the highest output gain of 4.23%. Hog production posted an improvement as output reached 1.5 million MT, an increase of 3.48%. Likewise, dairy production was up by 3.65% due to the increase in the number of milking animals in cooperative dairy farms.

Chicken production recorded a 6.28% increase as indicated by a bigger volume of dressed chicken in both dressing plants and households. Meanwhile, chicken eggs production increased by 5.87% as a result of growth in the inventory of commercial layers.

Aquaculture production grew highest at 3.07% due to the expansion in area harvested, good quality in fry/fingerlings and rehabilitation of unused fishponds, thus realizing an output of 978,160 MT. Municipal fisheries production, which reached 943,960 MT, also increased by 2.11% as a result of favorable weather conditions and seasonal appearances of sardines, anchovies, frigate tuna and goby fry. Other reasons cited were the use of improved fishing gears, construction of artificial reefs and dispersal of carp and tilapia fingerlings in lakes and rivers by BFAR.

Average Farmgate Prices

Farmgate prices depreciated by an average of 1.28% this year. The reduction in prices was observed in the crops subsector, which recorded an average price cut of 5.66%. However, there were also big gainers; prices of corn, palay, and pineapple went up by 15.38%, 8.95%, and 5.41%, respectively. Among the other crops, the bigger price gainers were rubber and cotton with an increment of 39.11% and 19.52%, respectively. Prices in the livestock subsector recorded an average gain of 3.85% while prices in the poultry subsector were higher by 4.98%. The fishery subsector posted an average price gain of 4.01%. About 3.54% to 4.63% increases in prices received by producers were recorded.

III. ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND INITIATIVES

A. Commodity Programs

In support to the President's food security and poverty alleviation program, the DA's Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Program aims to achieve sustained self-sufficiency in rice by 2003 and fish by 2004. It also calls for the rationalization of support for the high growth of livestock industry, intensification of high value crops production to competitive standards, and implementation of special programs to revitalize the abaca and coconut subsectors to regain competitive edge and prominence in world agricultural trade.

Agrikulturang MakaMASA Rice Program

The *Agrikulturang MakaMASA Rice Program* aims to ensure food security and to transform rice farmers into efficient producers and highly competitive entrepreneurs. For CY 2000, the program aimed to increase palay production from 11.8 million metric tons (mt) in 1999 to 12.5 million mt, an increment of 6%, over 1999 level. The volume of production of palay reached 12.4 million mt this year, just 0.8% short of the targeted production. This output growth was achieved through the following component programs:

Rice Seed Systems Action Program. This program aims to increase the certified seed utilization rate from 15% to 20% of total irrigated area. It will be supplied and sustained by (1) the DA-NFA Certified Seed Procurement & Distribution Scheme, (2) the DA-Local Government Unit (LGU) *Binhian sa Lalawigan* projects in all provinces, and (3) a high quality seed (hybrid) dispersal scheme for areas not adequately covered by the certified seed production industry.



A total of 528,660 bags have been distributed to pre-masterlisted farmers. This is estimated to yield a total of 2,035,341 MT.

To commence the expansion of the Hybrid Rice Program, 3,000 bags (20kg/bag) were imported from Hunan, China. Two thousand twelve (2,012) bags have been withdrawn by the LGUs from the DA Seed Storage facility in Ilagan, Isabela. These seeds were distributed to farmers in Isabela and Cagayan. Also, some 37.81 hectares were harvested as of November 2000, with a production of 12.89 MT or 644 bags of hybrid seed. PhilRice San Mateo and Agricultural Pro-

motion Center (APC)-Iguig are currently monitoring and assessing the actual production and selling of hybrid seed from the seed-growers' level.

Irrigation. This has two major subcomponents: the construction/ rehabilitation of national and communal irrigation systems; and the implementation of small-scale irrigation projects such as Small Water Impounding Projects, Diversion Dams and Shallow Tubewells.

Through the National Irrigation Administration (NIA), the program generated 11,086 hectares of new areas and rehabilitated about 68,083 hectares, both for locally-funded and foreign-assisted projects.

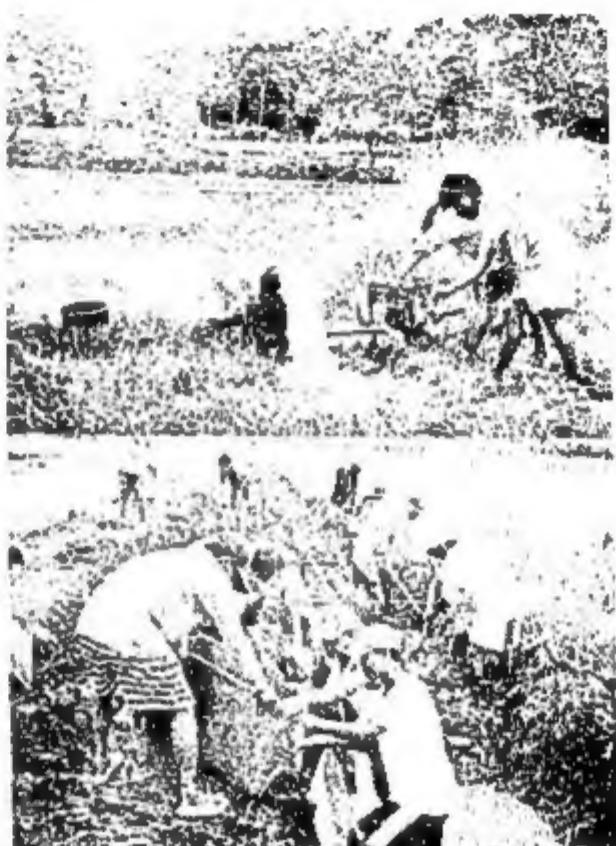
The *Balikatan Sagip Patubig Program*, implemented by NIA through counterpartnering scheme with LGUs and Irrigators' Associations (IAs) of communal irrigation systems, have started rehabilitation work on 96 systems. In the pipeline are 619 systems of which 420 systems have MOAs signed between and among the NIA, LGU and IA. A total of 46,332 hectares shall be served to benefit 43,316 farmers and their families. The total cost involved is P1.472 billion where 70% shall come from DA-NIA, 20% from LGUs and 10% from IAs.

For the installation of shallow tubewells, procurement of 456 pump and engine sets amounting to P31.17 million has been initiated. Some 147 units were procured in Mindanao, which will irrigate 441 hectares upon installation. A total of 715 units from the 1999 General Appropriations Act (GAA) have been installed servicing 2,145 hectares.

Also, some P2.49.85 million funds were allocated to the Regional Field Units (RFUs) for the construction of Small Water Impounding Projects. Once the cash allocations are released by DBM, the construction of 53 projects shall immediately commence. Moreover, a total of 127 carry-over projects have been completed servicing 4,709 hectares.

Postharvest Losses Reduction Program. Under this program, only regions in Mindanao have commenced implementation because priority was given to the area. A total of 28 mechanical dryers and 61 rice threshers were already bidden.

Credit. Through Quedancor's major financing facilities, total credit and guarantee to rice and corn farmers reached P1.51.5 million.



Research and Development. This includes setting up of techno-demo farms in 62 sites in 56 provinces. The techno-demo evaluated the performance of 6 inbred varieties and the local hybrid with 13 hybrids donated by the People's Republic of China. Also, the techno demo sites were established in 34 MNLF and MILF areas. An average yield of 5 mt/ha was reported in the irrigated areas of MILF.

Training and Extension. This program has completed a total of 109 trainings (trainors' training, rice specialist, retooling of ATs, etc.) benefitting 3,809 farmers and LGU extension workers.

In support of the Rice Program, public awareness on the objectives and mechanics of the program interventions was achieved through the distribution 75,926 promo materials, conduct of 42 information caravans, airing of 416 programs, publication of 30 advertisements, conduct of 14 School-on-the-Air/Lakbay Aral, and holding of 192 press conferences.

Program Management. This is a vital function of the program which provide policies that would further motivate the field implementors perform a better job. Concretely, the management doubled the rate of incentive allowance granted to LGU extension workers. Likewise, policies that would enhance the technical aspects of the Program are now being implemented, to wit:

- i. Focusing the production of certified seeds to five of the most suitable varieties in the region and province;
- ii. Mobilizing the seed-growers to form regional federations in order to optimize their resources and enhance seed matching with rice farmers; and
- iii. Accelerating the implementation of the Rice Hybrid Program activities.

Agrikulturing MakaMASA Corn Program

The *Agrikulturing MakaMASA Corn Program* endeavors to increase productivity and production of quality corn for human consumption, feeds and industrial uses. At the same time, it also seeks to improve the incomes and quality of life of corn farmers. The following are the significant accomplishments of the program:

Corn-Based Agribusiness Systems Technology Demonstration Project (COAST). This aims to forge technical and financial agreements between and among corn clusters and hybrid seed companies, feedmillers, traders, livestock and poultry producers or integrators, and other agribusiness entrepreneurs in order to boost production of, or productivity in, the clusters. Seven (7) COASTs were approved for implementation, namely: Villa'luna MPCI in Cauayan, Isabela; Villa Norte MPCI in Maddela, Quirino; Feed World, Inc. in Porac, Pampanga; Oro Integrated MPCI in Baungon, Bukidnon; Shara MPCI in Don Carlos, Bukidnon; Sitio Pedregosa in Banga, South Cotabato; and Asgaria MPCI in Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao. The program established a total of 418 farm clusters covering 307,394 hectares, which yielded 1.019 M metric tons. These clusters were supported with productivity and production enhancing interventions such as information, appropriate technologies and plant and pest disease management practices, post-harvest facilities, and increased access to credit, irrigation, farm equipment and machinery.

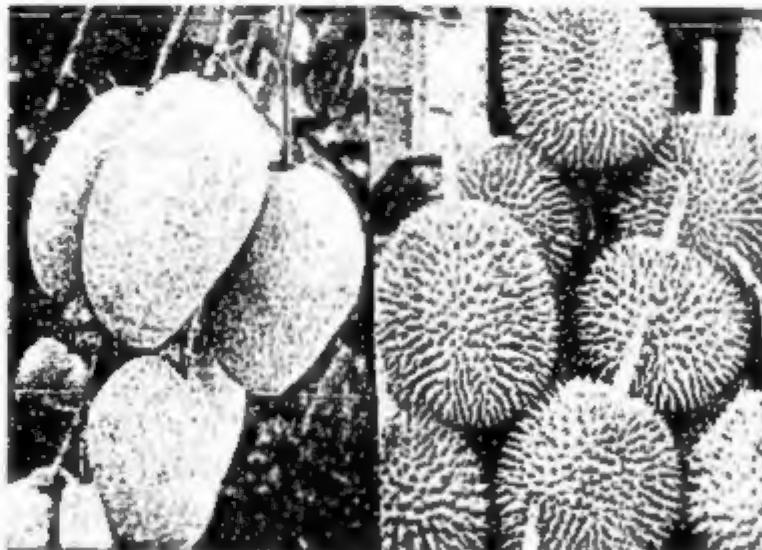
Production Support Service. About 304,931 hectares were planted to both yellow and white corn (hybrid and OPV) with a total harvest area of 162,486 hectares, producing 1,019,288 MT. Some 3,324 bags of open-pollinated variety (OPV) seed were distributed in white corn growing areas. About 1.595 million trichocards were distributed, for the control of corn borer in the corn cluster areas, covering 26,200 hectares.

Training and Extension. A total of 375 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) were conducted in Corn Cluster areas participated in by 7,100 farmers. The FFS involves LGU-based trainors' training of corn farmers in the recommended package of corn production technology. Also, 725 corn demo farms were established servicing 725 cooperators.

Market Development and Infrastructure Support. This involves developing and promoting market linkages among corn producers, consumers, and end-users and providing corn farmers easier access to post-harvest facilities and market infrastructure. Post harvest facilities were distributed in Visayas and Mindanao: 46 units of recirculating mechanical dryers (MDs); 24 units of multi-purpose drying pavement (MPDPs); 17 units of mechanical corn shellers; and 7 units of mechanical corn harvesters. Meanwhile, a total of 28 agri-fairs were conducted in various regions. The fairs were highlighted with open-fora, market linkages, food demonstrations and showcasing of technologies.

Agrikulturang MakaMASA High Value Commercial Crops Program

The Agrikulturang MakaMASA High Value Commercial Crops Program aims to address the need to expand the investment of the private sector, particularly the farmers or small holders and entrepreneurs in high value commercial crops. This is geared towards increasing the sub-sector's contribution to economic growth, producers' income and consumers health and welfare. For CY 2000, the program accelerated RFUs' assistance to agricultural entrepreneurs/cooperatives, improved irrigation and water management, established information network, and provided marketing services and postharvest facilities. The Program accomplished the following:



Credit. Some 27 financial packages and 28 feasibility studies were developed and evaluated to support the 282 cooperatives and 49 individual farmers who availed of financial assistance.

Irrigation. Twenty-five (25) different irrigation systems were established to meet the specific needs of different areas of production. This includes sprinklers, deep irrigation, pressurized

irrigation system and small water impounding projects. There were 26 sites inspected and surveyed for possible installation of irrigation systems.

Marketing Services. A total of 282 market reconnaissance, matching and missions were conducted to directly link the producers to the buyers. Aside from these, 110 marketing tools such as market encounter, agribusiness investment clinic, product development, commodity profile, etc. were developed and conducted to expose the potential producers to the market he will be playing in.

National Information Network. Seventeen (17) computer-dependent networks were developed, installed and maintained to enhance linkages of the producers, buyers, manufacturers and other entities who are interested in the information regarding the commodities in the sector.

Post Harvest Facilities. One hundred ninety seven (197) units of small scale post harvest facilities such as seed storage, cassava chopper and grater, coffee dehuller and grinder, and banana chopper were distributed to reduce post harvest losses of these agricultural commodities.

Other Infrastructure and Farm Machineries. Twenty-nine (29) trading centers were improved to facilitate the trading of commodities in large volume.

Human Resource Development. Seventy-seven (77) staff were trained to assist the stakeholders improve their managerial and technical skills.

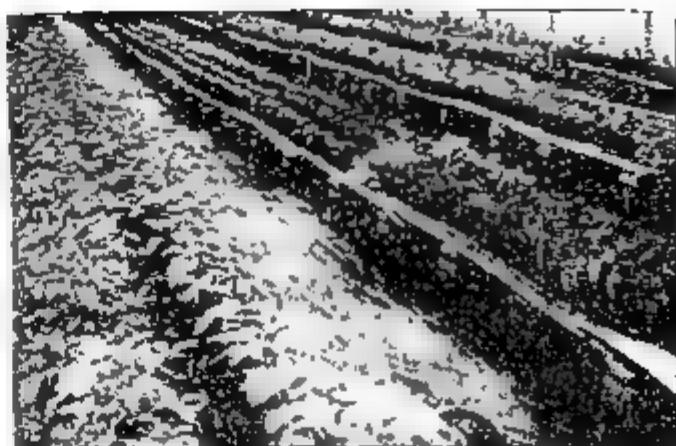
Research and Development. Three hundred and ninety one (391) techno-demo farms were established and maintained to promote the latest technologies in high value commercial crops production. Also, 204 research studies were conducted to test the viability of the technologies for high value crops.

Training and Extension Four hundred thirty nine (439) different technical trainings, including 37 FFS, were conducted for 14,262 individuals. Training/re-training courses were focused on how to produce specific high value crops which optimizes the use of natural resources without endangering or disrupting the environment.

Also, 490,000 copies of brochures and posters were distributed and 50 hours of TV and 1,680 hours of radio programs were aired to reach those interested stakeholders who do not have access to any technical individuals. Some 177 video productions, 184 photo coverages and 12 caravans were also conducted to promote the different components of the HVCC. About 30 schools and communities established their own gardens to encourage individuals of all ages to go into HVCC production.

Regulatory Services. Four hundred fifty one (451) mother plants were identified and 125 mother plants were characterized as source of quality planting materials.

Technical Support Services. Seventeen (17) tissue culture laboratories, 7 production facilities, 8 acclimatization chambers, 183 scion groves and 89 nurseries were maintained that ensured the production of quality seeds and planting materials. From these, 1,252,854 pieces of planting materials and 9,603 kilos of high quality seeds were distributed to beneficiaries.



Agrikulturang MakaMASA Livestock Program

The Agrikulturang MakaMASA Livestock Program aims to modernize livestock farming, and improve the productivity and incomes of livestock farmers. For CY 2000, the program aimed to accelerate the improvement of livestock genetics, intensify animal health programs, promote improved technologies, initiate livestock-based enterprises, improve post-harvest facilities and practices, and, on the whole, support the continuing development of the livestock and poultry sub-sectors. The Program's major accomplishments were as follows:



Credit. "Investment opportunities from supervised credit" is the main thrust of the credit component of the program. The implementation of this component provides the acquisition of livestock through the Multi-Livestock Development Loan Program (MLDLP) and the Barangay Livestock Breeding Loan Program (BLBLP). Under the MLDLP, 3,613 head of animals were financed, giving 2,847 farmers the chance to raise different livestock of superior germplasm. About 9,345 head of animals were also financed under the BLBLP benefiting 7,027 farmers, eight NGOs, and 115 LGUs/NGOs.

Marketing Services. The Production, Processing and Marketing Program on Dairy is not only intended for the production of milk and other dairy products but also to address the malnutrition problem of the country especially for children. Under this component, 21 million liters of milk were produced and 8,974 liters were processed at farm level. Through the National Milk Feeding Program, 112,953 indigent children were fed and 11,200 malnourished children were rehabilitated. Also, a total of 83 market matching activities and 50 agri-fairs/missions were conducted/participated.

Extension Services and Training. Capability building through technology-based training and information dissemination program that promotes an environment conducive to profitable livestock activities is an approach adopted to uplift the livestock industry. To enhance the capabilities of the RFUs, LGUs, and livestock farmers, 187 trainings participated in by 19,819 LGU technicians, farmers, and DA personnel were conducted.

Under the Intensification of Technology and Information Dissemination, seven model farms were established showcasing and demonstrating the livestock technologies and the viability of the application of modern farming, processing and post-harvest facilities. In addition, 12 more techno-demo farms on profitable animal production technologies were established.

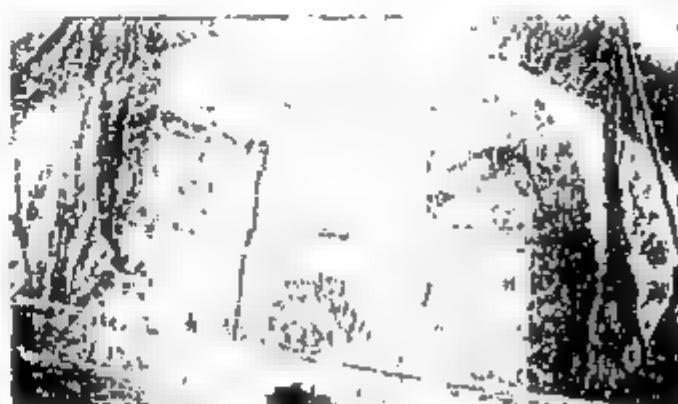
Regulatory Services. As a major activity under the Strengthening of Animal Health Program, 95,079 head of animals were vaccinated for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control and eradication. To further safeguard animals from other economically important diseases, 39,006 mass vaccinations were also conducted where 1.3 million head of animals were vaccinated. Likewise, 12 diagnostic and biological laboratories were strengthened nationwide where 122,527 animals were treated for various diseases.

Technical Support Services. Under the Genetic Improvement Program, 399 head of cattle, 604 head of swine and 539 head of small ruminants were produced from the existing 14 nucleus farms, 52 multiplier farms; and 37 stock farms maintained. From the 14 breeding centers being maintained, 9,932 upgraded offsprings were produced through the unified Artificial Insemination Program, and 12,364 offsprings were produced through natural breeding.

Agrikulturing MakaMIS4 Fisheries Program

Development efforts for the year focused on the expansion and revitalization of productivity programs and the provision of support services through appropriate technology, research and extension and adequate financial and marketing assistance. Management efforts were directed towards the conservation, protection and proper management of the country's fisheries and aquatic resources for their long-term sustainability. Through the concerted efforts of the fisheries agencies and the RFOs, the following were accomplished:

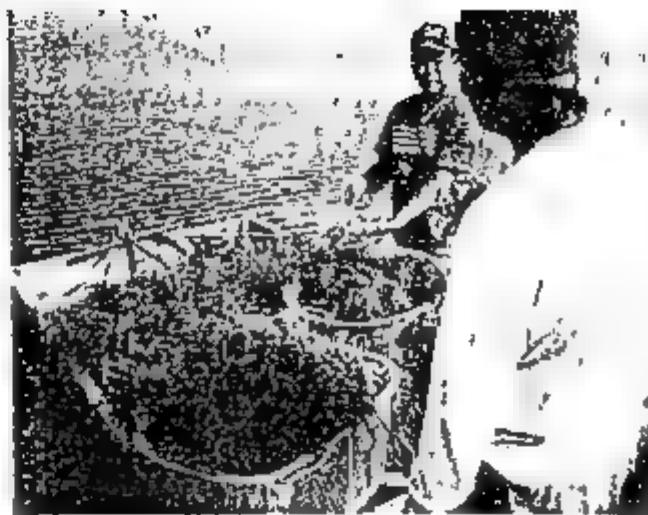
Technical Support Services. With the objective of enhancing productivity in aquaculture, some 2.1 million of broodstock were dispersed as source of quality fingerlings. About 128.53 million quality tilapia and carp fingerlings were produced and 80.456 million were distributed to 1,175 LGUs and 20,070 cooperators and fishfarmers. In addition, 37.543 million fingerlings were stocked in communal bodies of water nationwide to replenish the stock in depleted areas. These translate to an estimated production of 17,968 million kilos of fish valued at P530.24 M.



Twenty-nine (29) fish health laboratories were established/improved to handle disease problems, disease diagnosis, and fish health management. The Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS) outbreak in seriously affected areas were investigated. Fish kill on-site investigations were likewise rendered in places reportedly affected such as in: Tandag, Surigao del Sur, Magaslanes, Agusan

Sur; Mati, Davao del Norte; Carmen, Davao Oriental; and Pampanga. Most reports revealed that fish kills were due to poor quality management and overstocking of culture ponds.

In support of seaweed development, 118 seaweed nurseries were established while 28 potential sites were surveyed. The assessment/identification of potential nurseries/sites was continued. Pond preparations for seaweed nurseries are on-going in some BFAR regions. Replanting and cleaning of seedlings, distribution of propagules were continuously undertaken. Seaweed test planting sites were established in various municipalities.



The culture of milkfish in marine net cages was promoted as a feasible livelihood project for coastal fishersfolk. About 114 sea cages were established/ maintained/operated. At least 33 fisherfolk associations comprising about 500 members have been organized to be involved in this project. Half of the fisherfolk associations have completed a 5-month hands-on training course on marine cage farming technology and were awarded a one-unit livelihood marine cage project.

Regulatory Services Coastal Resource Management (CRM) geared towards the rehabilitation, protection and proper management of resources in coastal areas, was sustained in the 18 priority bays. CRM activities included: monitoring; site assessment/validation; and underwater documentation of fish sanctuaries and marine reserves. One hundred ninety (190) fish sanctuaries and 297 artificial reefs were monitored nationwide.

The organization/strengthening of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs) is a mechanism for the participation of fisherfolk in the management of fisheries and aquatic resources. For the year, 158 new municipal/city FARMCs have been organized/strengthened bringing the total to 864.

Regular monitoring of the red tide phenomenon in critical areas has been sustained. A total of 502 monitoring activities were conducted throughout the country. As a result of the activities, the National Red Tide Task Force has disseminated 24 Red Tide Bulletins for public safety and protection of seafood consumers.

Anti-illegal fishing/law enforcement activities were conducted. These activities resulted in 527 apprehensions relative to violations of provisions of RA 8550 (Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998). Law enforcement teams had filed cases in court of which some violators were already convicted.

Marketing Services. One hundred fifty (150) market-matching services between buyers and sellers of fish and fishery products and participation in trade fairs and exhibits were done.

To generate fishery statistics, survey/monitoring activities were conducted in fishery landing centers/households. The output tables for the 1999 fish catch report by species on commercial, marine, and inland municipal fisheries were finalized.

National Information Network. To ensure that timely information reaches the concerned stakeholders, a well-coordinated information campaign on fisheries was undertaken. Two thousand eight hundred fifty nine (2,859) information, education, and communication (IEC) materials were disseminated to 90,255 stakeholders.

Post Harvest. To reduce post harvest losses in fisheries, the operation of one (1) national, seven (7) regional and two (2) municipal fish ports were maintained. Furthermore, three (3) municipal fish ports were constructed, one (1) regional fish port complex was rehabilitated, and three ice plant and cold storage (IPCS) were completed.

Human Resource Development. To upgrade the knowledge and skills of fisheries personnel on various technical and administrative fields of study, 747 employees participated in 191 training

Research and Development. Research and development (R&D) in fisheries focused on the improvement of genetic materials and the adoption of modern technologies that are appropriate to the fisheries industry. Two hundred fifteen (215) R & D projects on aquaculture, municipal fisheries, commercial fisheries and postharvest technologies were conducted.

Training and Extension Services. A total of 2,671 training courses on aquaculture, municipal, commercial, law enforcement, post harvest and other aspects of fisheries were conducted benefitting 72,409 participants.

A fisheries scholarship program is being implemented to provide opportunities for poor but deserving students pursue courses in fisheries. To date there are 23 scholars pursuing Bachelor's Degree in Fisheries, 129 fisherfolk's children scholars, and 11 Batanes special scholars.

Credit. The Integrated Livelihood Program for Fisherfolk (ILPF) provides credit assistance to finance various livelihood projects of fisherfolk. A total of P1.163 M was released to 29 borrowers. Under the Fisheries Sector Program, P16.04 M was granted to 4,560 beneficiaries.

Maunlad Na Niyugan Tugon Sa Kahirapan Program

The program seeks to establish model farms in various coconut-producing areas to make the small coconut farmers self-sufficient in basic food supply and to increase their average gross annual income in the medium term. A model coconut farm is a cluster of 15 to 20 hectares of small but contiguous farms owned and/or operated by small coconut farmers in selected areas in the 64 coconut-producing provinces of the country.

Under the program, the following were accomplished: established 368 model farms and identified 200 new model farm sites; conducted Farmers Field School (FFS) in 21 model farm sites and

started the conduct of FFS in 74 other sites; farmers availed of 7,606 coconut seedlings; and fertilized about 50 hectares of coconut trees.

Untad AbakaMASA Program

The program aims to sustain the supply of abaca fibers and improve the quality of abaca and its by-products through the meaningful and widened technology transfer and participation of all sectors. Abaca farmers have responded enthusiastically to the aggressive campaign to rehabilitate their old plantations and open new areas due to favorable prices and strong demand for abaca in raw and processed form.

During the period, a total of 1,568.25 hectares of new abaca farms involving 1,700 farmers were developed. A total of 1,498.131 abaca planting materials were used in the development of new abaca farms. In addition, some 2,093.93 hectares of abaca farms benefitting 2,032 farmers were rehabilitated. Around 939.598 planting materials were used in the rehabilitation activity and in the re-planting of missing hills.

B. Irrigation Development Program

The Department's irrigation development program aims to establish and rehabilitate irrigation systems to support the national food production program and provide an adequate level of irrigation service on a sustainable basis. It also aims to provide technical assistance to institutions in the development of water resources for irrigation; and support economic and social growth in the rural areas through irrigation development and management.

For Year 2000, the program rehabilitated or improved existing irrigation facilities servicing 79,947 hectares, while 19,116 hectares were generated under new irrigation facilities. Also, 1,205 Irrigators' Associations (IAs) were strengthened to enable them to be self-reliant service cooperatives and effective partners in the management of irrigation systems.

**Table 2. IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Summary of Physical Accomplishment
as of December 31, 2000**

System	Projects Completed/ Units Installed*	Service Area (ha)
1. SFR a/	1,176	1,176
2. STW b/	715	2,145
3. SWP c/	127	4,709
4. NIS/CIS d/	New Areas Rehabilitated Areas Restored Areas	11,086 68,083 11,864
T O T A L		99,063

* Includes carry-over projects

Sources: a/Bureau of Soils and Water Management

b/DA-Field Operations Service

c/National Irrigation Administration

C. Post-Harvest Development Program

The Post-Harvest Development Program of the DA seeks to develop, promote, and establish appropriate post-harvest technologies and facilities in key strategic areas of the country and to work for the adoption of these through the provision of the necessary support systems.

Under the program, the following were accomplished: (i) distributed 46 recirculating mechanical dryers, 41 mechanical corn shellers, and 7 mechanized corn harvesters; (ii) constructed/established 38 multi-purpose drying pavements, 6 village-level processing facilities, 3 municipal fishports, and 3 ice plant and cold storages; (iii) improved 29 trading centers and 1 regional fishport; (iv) maintained 8 regional and 2 municipal fishports (see Table 3); and (v) monitored, upgraded, and established 50, three (3), and six (6) livestock auction markets (LAMs), respectively.

Table 3. Summary of Regional and Municipal Fishport Operations.

Activities	Volume of Fish Handled (in metric tons)	Volume of Processed Products (in metric tons)
I. OPERATION OF REGIONAL FISH PORTS		
a. Navotas Fish Port Complex (NFPC)	167,694	17,232
b. Iloilo Fish Port Complex (IFPC)	22,712	516
c. Zamboanga Fish Port Complex (ZFPC)	8,860	4,799
d. Lucena Fish Port Complex (LFPC)	19,856	-
e. Camaligan Fish Port Complex (CFPC)	-	436
f. Sual Fish Port Complex (SFPC)	1,053	-
g. Davao Fish Port Complex (DFPC)	3,714	731
h. Gen Santos Fish Port Complex (GSFPC)	40,121	939
Total	264,010	24,653
II. OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL FISH PORTS *		
a. Rosario MFP (Cavite)	20,374	-
b. Concepcion MFP (Iloilo)	3,722	-
Total	24,096	-

* PFOA-Managed MFPs

D. Research and Development Program

The Research and Development Program of the Department shall ensure the operationalization of the "one system, one program" strategy. This is to achieve unity of purpose, better allocation of scarce resources and enhance efficiency in R and D implementation. During the year, 23 discipline and community-based national RDE networks were supported. Each network is responsible for coordinating the researchers' link to an integrated R&D program for the various commodity/discipline areas and priorities. Further, these national networks facilitate and fast-track the consultation process among R&D implementing agencies. Also, the Department facilitated the establishment/operationalization and maintenance of 15 regional RDE networks for agriculture and 13 regional RDE networks for fisheries.



On the implementation of the National Integrated RDE Agenda Program (NIRDEAP), 161 new projects were approved. Of these, only 22 projects were funded since the P300 M grant allocation was not released by DBM. However, 47 high-impact projects, approved in 1999, were funded this year. On other hand, there were 30 projects reviewed and funded under the implementation of the Regional Integrated RDE Agenda Program (RIRDEAP).

E. HRD, Training and LGU Capability Building

The agricultural training and extension program of the Agricultural Training Institute, as carried out by the 34 ATI training centers, aims to build-up the capability of LGU agriculture and fishery extension workers to provide direct extension services. The objective is to improve the quality of farm and fishery products, and increase the productivity and income of farmers and fishers. For year 2000, the following were accomplished:

Capability Building and Skills Development Program. This is geared towards building up the capabilities, developing the skills, and enhancing the attitude of the personnel in the LGUs, peoples' organizations (POs) and Department of Agriculture staff. Training programs were focused on updates on the various technologies of different commodities: rice, corn, high value commercial crops, fisheries and livestock. Some 1,305 training courses benefitting 53,580 participants were conducted.



Expanded Human Resources Development Program. This program aims to strengthen the capabilities of the DA staff, practitioners in agriculture and fisheries, and children of farmers and fisherfolk.

Under the program, the following local and foreign scholarship programs were implemented:

- DA-Fulbright Scholarship Program for Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization, which provides a grant to qualified Filipinos who intend to pursue degree and non-degree courses and research studies in the United States. The applications of candidates who passed the screenings and interviews for academic year 2001-2002 have been sent to various US universities.
- Ateneo-Master in Public Management Scholarship Program, a tie-up scholarship program which provides deserving DA staff to pursue a one-year Master in Public Management Program in Rural and Agricultural Development. Twenty-six scholars were chosen to participate in the Program.
- DA-BAR Scholarship Program, which award financial support to deserving R&D employees who wish to pursue a graduate degree and avail of the thesis/dissertation assistance program in the fields of agriculture and fisheries. Seventy-four R&D staff were able to avail of the scholarship grant.
- A course on Project Planning and Packaging was held on November 20-29, 2000 at the UP Economic Foundation with 30 participants from DA.

Integrated Development Communication. This Program is designed for the development and/or packaging, production and distribution of integrated multi-media information, education and communication materials to support national and LGU extension programs.

For this year, the program developed 33 information, education and communication (IEC) materials. Some 89,034 copies of these IEC materials were printed and distributed in the network of training centers. Aside from these print materials, 13 video productions (3 documentaries and 10 commodity-based) were realized. It also conducted seven (7) School-on-the-Air (SOA) Program.



Center Network Infrastructure Development Program. Hand in hand with the conduct of training programs for our agency's clientele is the provision of facilities and equipment that will facilitate the conduct of these programs.

Improvement of physical facilities in the network of training centers was undertaken: construction of a vehicle and equipment garage/motor pool at RTC Isabela; initial construction of new ATI dormitory at PTC Borongan; construction of machine shed and permanent water shed at NTC Bukidnon; and construction of high wall fence with barbed wire and training hall expansion at PTC Iligan.

F. Regulation, Quarantine, and Inspection

The program aims to implement a regulatory framework that ensures traded products are safe for consumption and are safe from the spread of pests and diseases that could injure plant, animal, and human health and life. It also aims to encourage product competitiveness through the formulation and enforcement of quality standards.

Under the program, the following were accomplished:

- Conducted field inspection on 20,374 hectares of 5,582 seed growers which resulted to total number of bags tagged and sealed of 783,024;
- Analyzed 4,684 samples for pesticide residue and 304 samples for pesticide formulations;
- Inspected 535,707 pcs. of plants, 2,706,656 MT of plant products, and 12,730 MT of planting materials which were covered by 8,896 import permits;
- Inspected 750,200 pcs. of plants, 110,750 MT of plant products, and 450 MT of planting materials for export covered by 16,048 phytosanitary certificates;
- Inspected 66,697 pcs. of plants, 1,002,796 MT of plant products, and 38,308 kgs of planting materials which were covered by 66,697 domestic permits;
- Issued 60 export clearances for coconut products and 35 licenses for establishments;
- Processed and issued 20 authority to withdraw, 116 inloading permits, 64 outloading permits, and 44 export clearances to sugar traders/exporters;
- Monitored 24 cold storage facilities;
- Registered 1,307 fertilizer and pesticide products and issued 273 fertilizer & pesticide Experimental Use Permits (EUPs);
- Approved 1,216 import permits and issued 16 permits to purchase restricted pesticides;
- Inspected 448 fertilizer/pesticide establishments suspected of violations and imposed appropriate sanctions;
- Inspected 230 MT of meat products for export and 104,957 MT of imported meat products;
- Issued 5,265 local shipping permits for animals and meat and animal products;
- Issued 2,647 import permits, 1,991 export permits, and 9,782 Veterinary Quarantine Certificates (VQCs) for animals and animal products;
- Formulated 17 Veterinary Quarantine Policy recommendations;
- Conducted 502 red tide phenomenon monitoring activities;
- Made 527 apprehensions on fisheries law violations;
- Issued/renewed 3,338 Commercial Fishing Boat Licenses (CFBLs) and 34,945 licenses to commercial fisherfolk; and
- Issued 45,643 export clearances and 2,464 import clearances consisting of 565,563 MT and 519,725 MT, respectively, of fishery commodities.

G. Agricultural Credit Program

The Agricultural Credit Program aims to improve access to financing among small farmers, fisherfolk and small and medium enterprises (SMEs); increase the willingness of banks to lend by reducing credit risks; encourage financial institutions (FIs) and informal lenders to extend credit to agriculture and fisheries; build the capacity of rural financial institutions (RFIs) to deliver credit; and strengthen the creditworthiness of small farmer and fisherfolk groups.

During the period, the following were accomplished: collected P121 million under terminated and current programs of ACPC; released loans amounting to P21 million through ACPC which assisted 14 coopbanks; and released loans amounting to P860.5 million, through Quedancor's credit and guarantee programs to 89,964 beneficiaries.

H. Agribusiness & Marketing Assistance Program

The Department of Agriculture's Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Program is geared towards the enhancement of the global competitiveness of the country's agriculture and fishery sector through intensified market and investments promotion, market intelligence, institutional and enterprise development and strengthening, and facilitation of information service delivery. This will be accomplished by focusing the limited resources of the Department for the provision of support to identified commodities that have the greatest potential to achieve the greatest positive impact to the Philippine economy. All activities in support of the general marketing program shall be implemented using the "market-driven, private-sector led, and government-supported" framework.

For CY 2000, the following were accomplished: participated/organized 173 international and local trade fairs/exhibits (e.g. Foodex, Japan, SIAL, China; Florissimo 2000; FMI Show; Agrilink/Foodlink; Natural Products Expo; Royal Show 2000; Guangzhou Food Exhibit; etc.); conducted 366 market matching activities, drafted 4 MOU regarding the development of Agribusiness Development Centers/Agribusiness Parks; prepared 13 industry situationer reports and 17 country trade situationers; reviewed/evaluated 19 project proposals/feasibility studies; evaluated 15 regional agribusiness profiles; completed commodity situationers on mango, banana, broiler, table eggs, cattle, coffee, abaca, hogs, pomelo, prawn, rubber, lanzones, onion, seaweed/carrageenan, palm oil and mangosteen; conducted six (6) island-wide "E-Commerce Roadshows"; and conducted six (6) investment missions.

I. National Information Network Mobilization Program

The National Information Network (NIN) Mobilization Program aims to institutionalize the DA-NIN throughout the country within the period 2000-2003. This will establish the DA-wide network that will allow information exchange between and among the DA-Office of the Secretary, bureaus, regional field units, attached agencies and other government and non-government units.

Under the program, the following were accomplished: designed one information system; developed and installed one application system; updated the information system plan; procured 190 IT equipment; activated and maintained one home (web) page; designed one database; completed the data translation

and data file restructuring of established databases on prices of palay/rice, corn, other crops, livestock & poultry, fisheries, etc.; and conducted initial activities towards library automation.

J. Programs for Mindanao

In support of the President's designation of Mindanao as the country's "food basket", a number of locally-funded and foreign-assisted projects were implemented.

The following locally-funded projects were implemented in Mindanao:

Economic Recovery through Agri-forestry Productivity in Caraga (ERAP in Caraga)

- Enrolled P984 million worth of on-going government projects such as Agrikulturang MakaMASA projects, irrigation, road infrastructures.
- Received from DA P 10.4 million for projects such as Communal Irrigation Projects (CIPs), Diversion Dams (DDs) and other non-infrastructure projects such as Area Delineation Study and CDB Operating Fund.
- Received P 15 million from DA-NIA's El Niño Rehabilitation Fund for irrigation projects.
- Enrolled private sector projects such as the Teckland-Shanalyne Tree Plantation, Lake Mainit Hydroelectric Power Plant, Desiccated Coco Plant and Expansion of Oil Palm and Abaca Plantation.
- Participated in three (3) investment promotion activities with private sector and other government agencies such as Caraga Investment Forum, Mindanao Investment Forum and Third Mindanao Food Congress.

SOCSKSARGEN Integrated Food Security Program

- Constructed two (2) kms of farm-to-market road (FMR), 60.50 linear meter of reinforce concrete deck girder (RCDG) bridges and 19.90 kms road opening.
- Constructed irrigation system with one (1) unit diversion work; 10.84 km canal, 40 units canal structure, 772 linear meters of farm ditch and other project facilities.
- Excavated 9,579.81 cubic meters of supplementary canal and 8- cubic meters of coffer damming and water canal.

Davao Integrated Development Program

- Completed the construction of 49.67 kms of FMRs
- Constructed four (4) small irrigation development projects.

ZamBas Integrated Agricultural Development Program

- Consultation with Zamboanga City, Basilan, Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur local officials.
- LGUs started construction of FMRs to initiate project implementation utilizing local funds as counterpart to the ZAMBAS Plan.

Foreign-assisted projects implemented in Mindanao were as follows:

Mindanao Rural Development Project

- Rehabilitated 85.6 kms of rural roads.
- Constructed/rehabilitated 19 units of CIS/CIPs irrigating 69.19 has.
- Developed 16 units new spring water system.
- Conducted 34 institutional building training/workshops that empowered 631 individual participants and 11 organizations.
- Disbursed P 22 million worth of demand driven livelihood projects.

Upland Development Programme in Southern Mindanao (UDP)

- Mobilized P 465,000 savings from the Savings and Loans Groups.
- Prepared 60 Community Watershed Development Plans that were integrated in their respective Barangay Development Plans.
- Empowered 2,474 individuals including LGUs, local agencies and NGO staff.

Water Resource Development Project (WRDP-NIA)

Completed the construction of silt excluder in Matogdon Reservoir Irrigation System (RIS), and Talisay RIS both in Camarines Norte specifically the skimming weir, protection dike, settling basin and structures servicing a total of 2,560 hectares and improved the San Pablo-Cabagan Irrigation System servicing 1,273 hectares.

Rural Infrastructure Development Project (RIDP)

- Constructed 3.62 kms of FMRs.
- Established 4 units of warehouses.
- Constructed 4 kms of protection dikes.
- Established 14 micro financing for livelihood.
- Conducted 779 trainings for capability building and institutional development empowering 2,078 individuals.
- Distributed 4,397 pieces of seedlings for the Plant Now Pay Later Scheme Program beneficiaries.

Pesticide Monitoring System Development Project (PMDP)

- Collected and evaluated six (6) major parameters needed for local Maximum Residue Limit establishment.
- Disseminated pesticide information through trainings, information materials, caravans, and pilot studies.

IV. REFORM MEASURES

Aside from implementing its priority programs, the Department also continued to push for policy reforms that would help create an environment conducive to agricultural development. Among these are the following:

- Trade and fiscal incentives were provided to agriculture and fisheries enterprises to lower the cost of their inputs and spur agribusiness activities. Executive Order (EO) 133 was issued to provide duty-free incentives to agriculture and fisheries enterprises in the importation of agriculture and fishery inputs. To date, pursuant to Section 4 of EO 133, the DA, DOF, and BOI, in consultation with concerned private sector and other government institutions, are reviewing the implementation of the EO and preparing proposed amendments to enhance its effectiveness.
- The enactment of the Safeguard Measures Act, which provides trade relief measures to industries which are being threatened by increased importation of competing products.
- Issued AO39 and AO56, which provides the rules and regulations on the importation of meat and meat products.
- Issued EO 209: Guidelines and Procedures for the Availment By Commercial Fisheries of the Tax and Duty Exempt Importation of Fishing Vessels, Equipment and Paraphernalia and Tax and Duty Rebates on Fuel Consumption Provided for Under Section 35 of RA 8550, Otherwise Known As the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998.
- Initiated the consolidation of government's rural development initiatives in Mindanao into the Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development in Mindanao, and the creation of the Mindanao Coordinating Council that will direct the development and implementation of the plan.
- Institutionalized participatory planning at all levels, providing technical assistance to selected LGUs on policy formulation and implementation, planning and program development and monitoring.
- Has shifted its perspective from that of being an implementor of programs and projects to that of being principally a facilitator, coordinator and provider of technical support. The new DA organizational structure along functional lines reflects these changes.

V. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Administration's efforts for the continuous modernization of the agriculture and fisheries sector requires complementary reforms in legislation to make the sector responsive to the pressing objective of attaining food security and the need of enhancing efficiency for global competition.

In this regard, the Administration is pushing for the enactment of the following bills:

- **Plant Variety Registration and Protection Act**, which extends legal rights to developers of new plant varieties thereby promoting inventions and the application of new technologies in the agriculture sector;
- **Land Use Policy Code**, which provides the overall framework for the rational allocation, disposition, sustainable utilization and management of land resources for a variety of ecological and economic uses thereby protecting the premature conversion of agricultural lands for other uses;
- **An Act Restructuring the Fiscal Incentives Act Under the Omnibus Investment Code of 1987**, which proposes amendments to the current Investment Code with the objective of providing a more enhanced environment for investments, agribusiness included;
- **Restructuring of the National Food Authority**, which allows for the efficient management and utilization of government policies and programs for the grains sector by separating the regulatory and proprietary functions of the NFA; and
- **Rice Tariffication Act**, which seeks the conversion of quantitative import restrictions on rice to tariffs.

VI. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

For year 2001, the sector's growth is expected to slow down between 2.4% - 3.0% owing to the expected recurrence of the El Niño, whose impact the Department hope to mitigate by fast-tracking measures to help farmers access markets and technology, raise farm productivity and incomes, and generate non-farm and off-farm jobs.

With the onset of the new administration, the Department will give priorities to the following:

- Accelerate the implementation of the major provisions of the AFMA particularly RDE and the SAFDZ. In line with the implementation of the SAFDZ, the DA shall pursue greater cooperation and synergy with the respective departments that are involved in this program. In addition, the DA will strengthen the linkages of the Department with LGUs in the implementation of AFMA and other major programs.
- Address immediately smuggling activities that adversely affect the agriculture sector by strengthening DA participation in the Inter-Agency Anti-Smuggling Task Force. This is needed to create a stable environment to continue encourage investments in agriculture and fisheries.
- Immediately pursue full implementation of the Fisheries Code to ensure the dynamic participation of small fisherfolk in fishery development.

- **Rural Infrastructure.** Given the budget deficit and the need to continuously address infrastructure support for agriculture such as roads and irrigation, the DA will develop more innovative schemes to develop infrastructure requirements of agriculture at the least cost through public-private partnership possibly through BOT (build-operate-transfer) schemes.
- **Design of Innovative Credit and Financing Schemes.** To cushion farmers from increasing global competition, DA is piloting an innovative financing scheme that will entice banks and other financial institutions to extend credit to farmers and other rural entrepreneurs who are partly or totally unable to produce loan collateral.
- **Water Resources Management in Agriculture.** Water holds the key to the modernization of Philippine agriculture. Water problem in agriculture becomes more serious, especially with El Niño, the increasing competition for water posed by rapid urbanization, deforestation, and lack of effective maintenance of the irrigation system. Thus, the creation of a Task Force on “The National Water Resources Management in Agriculture” composed of tripartite representation of public, private and farmer groups is needed.
- **MakaMASA Program.** The Department intends to recast the MakaMASA Program and make it a total agribusiness system approach, which is directed towards increasing farmers productivity to achieve competitiveness for the farmers and consequently, improve their incomes and quality of life.
- **Enhanced Trade and Fiscal Incentives for Agriculture.** The DA is taking the lead in reviewing EO 133 which implements the trade and fiscal incentives called for by the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act. With the renewed confidence in our government under a new Administration, the Department would like to maximize the opportunities and do the following immediately:
 - Begin bilateral talks and negotiations with countries which have expressed willingness and openness for greater trade such as Australia, Canada and US for our mangos, Iran-Iraq with possible oil for fruits countertrade, among others; and
 - Global Partners Caucus precisely to call for enhanced trade and cooperation
- **Development Programs for Mindanao.** To support and further improve Mindanao's contribution to the country's total agriculture/fisheries production and domestic food trade, i.e 34 percent and 44 percent, respectively, the Department will continue to implement the following foreign-assisted projects in the region: a) the Mindanao Rural Development Program, b) Upland Development Programme in Southern Mindanao; c) Davao Integrated Development Program (DIDP), d) SOCKSKSARGEN Agricultural Program, and e) Cotabato River Basin Integrated Grains Augmentation Support.(Cotabato BIGAS). Total cost of the 5 programs amount to approximately P30 billion.

- **Coca Levy Funds.** The Department will support initiatives undertaken by farmers' organizations and civil society to recover the coconut levy funds. Meantime, DA will convene a technical working group to draft the master plan for a smallholder coconut development program.
- **People Empowerment.** Institutional development and organizational strengthening are important pillars of a sound agricultural program. The creation of leagues of small farmers into strong economic forces will be part of the direction in ensuring the attainment of competitiveness. Most importantly, for this competitiveness to translate to gains for the smallest of farmers and fisherfolk.

**Appendix 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, AT CONSTANT PRICES,
PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1998 - 2000**

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			PERCENT CHANGE	
	1998	1999	2000	1998-1999	1999-2000
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	110,732.93	125,548.18	130,225.76	13.38	3.73
MAJOR CROPS	81,878.16	96,089.53	100,330.46	17.36	4.41
PALAY	28,145.39	38,778.01	40,761.19	37.78	5.11
CORN	11,316.56	13,570.42	13,352.86	19.92	-1.60
COCONUT	17,628.31	16,899.80	19,354.31	-4.13	14.52
SUGARCANE	5,546.68	7,147.77	6,947.47	28.87	-2.80
BANANA	6,251.72	6,925.81	7,438.65	10.78	7.40
PINEAPPLE	2,754.06	2,830.57	2,819.01	2.78	-0.41
COFFEE	2,532.98	2,764.28	2,721.59	9.13	-1.54
MANGO	6,307.02	5,852.48	5,697.06	-7.21	-2.86
TOBACCO	936.06	850.24	747.79	-9.17	-12.05
ABACA	459.37	470.14	490.52	2.34	4.34
OTHER CROPS	28,854.77	29,458.65	29,895.31	2.09	1.48
PEANUT	210.37	219.47	218.62	4.33	-0.39
MONGO	335.26	343.39	323.24	2.42	-5.87
CASSAVA	2,444.69	2,665.34	2,496.83	9.03	-6.32
CAMOTE	1,053.89	1,059.04	1,052.60	0.49	-0.61
TOMATO	473.41	517.48	527.13	9.31	1.86
GARLIC	588.29	430.95	631.56	-28.75	46.57
ONION	543.63	531.06	526.58	-2.31	-0.85
CABBAGE	395.72	403.24	403.65	1.90	0.10
EGGPLANT	781.47	761.96	792.30	-2.50	3.98
CALAMANSI	216.16	321.00	360.06	48.50	12.17
RUBBER	1,011.29	974.10	852.43	-3.68	-12.49
COTTON	19.54	19.94	27.40	2.07	37.39
OTHER FIBERCROPS	19.95	15.60	16.72	-21.77	7.12
OTHERS	20,761.13	21,196.07	21,686.11	2.09	2.22
LIVESTOCK	32,769.09	34,154.40	35,186.84	4.23	2.96
CARABAO	1,365.64	1,436.92	1,497.68	5.22	4.23
CATTLE	5,080.58	5,283.76	5,296.22	4.00	0.24
HOG	25,332.89	26,414.91	27,335.40	4.27	3.48
GOAT	943.98	969.57	986.49	2.71	1.75
DAIRY	46.20	49.25	51.05	6.60	3.65
POULTRY	34,081.15	34,409.89	36,383.40	0.96	5.74
CHICKEN	24,576.90	24,836.45	26,395.34	1.06	6.28
DUCK	1,800.79	1,798.69	1,807.81	-0.12	0.51
CHICKEN EGGS	6,509.24	6,590.66	6,977.70	1.25	5.87
DUCK EGGS	1,194.22	1,184.10	1,202.54	-0.85	1.56
FISHERY	46,589.22	47,090.13	47,911.42	1.08	1.74
COMMERCIAL	14,879.34	15,009.38	14,973.47	0.87	-0.24
MUNICIPAL	12,912.62	13,395.14	13,677.98	3.74	2.11
AQUACULTURE	18,797.26	18,685.61	19,259.97	-0.59	3.07
TOTAL	224,172.30	241,202.00	26,637.43	7.00	3.32

**Appendix 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, AT CURRENT PRICES,
PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1998 - 2000.**

SUB - SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			PERCENT CHANGE	
	1998	1999	2000	1998-1999	1999-2000
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	263,904.34	312,408.87	305,717.74	+18.38	-2.14
MAJOR CROPS	198,632.32	241,056.23	229,815.76	+21.36	-7.46
PALAY	69,123.03	92,171.45	105,557.86	33.34	14.52
CORN	21,486.22	26,223.91	29,773.26	22.05	13.53
COCONUT	40,243.57	42,027.14	26,612.18	4.43	-36.68
SUGARCANE	14,213.36	18,762.90	15,197.58	32.01	-19.00
BANANA	17,288.27	22,828.10	19,365.42	32.04	-15.17
PINEAPPLE	10,301.67	9,899.38	10,392.25	-3.91	4.98
COFFEE	6,045.30	6,185.08	4,422.59	2.31	-28.50
MANGO	15,676.70	18,416.46	14,707.64	17.48	-20.14
TOBACCO	2,944.48	3,099.35	2,418.08	5.28	-21.98
ABACA	1,309.74	1,442.49	1,368.90	10.14	-5.10
OTHER CROPS	65,272.02	71,352.63	75,901.98	+9.32	+6.30
PEANUT	390.82	392.27	441.35	0.37	12.51
MONGO	667.39	730.50	561.42	9.46	-23.15
CASSAVA	6,553.84	6,672.79	6,764.46	1.82	1.37
CAMOTE	2,923.16	2,686.62	2,603.80	-8.09	-3.08
TOMATO	1,131.68	1,359.12	1,181.60	20.10	-13.06
GARLIC	661.09	920.18	879.93	39.19	8.49
ONION	1,743.08	3,241.61	1,318.51	85.97	-59.33
CABBAGE	1,104.78	774.98	698.73	-29.85	-9.84
EGGPLANT	1,212.34	1,667.69	1,824.46	37.56	-2.59
CALAMANSI	452.35	629.00	750.01	39.05	19.24
RUBBER	1,808.73	1,250.88	1,522.73	-30.84	21.73
COTTON	106.23	66.45	109.11	-37.45	64.21
OTHER FIBERCROPS	364.2	26.73	27.67	-26.61	3.53
OTHERS	46,480.14	50,933.83	57,318.18	9.58	12.53
LIVESTOCK	86,206.80	94,086.93	100,603.47	+9.14	+6.93
CARABAO	3,701.26	4,096.64	4,732.32	10.68	15.52
CATTLE	11,248.74	11,812.50	13,729.94	5.01	16.23
HOG	68,205.55	74,727.35	78,682.23	9.56	5.29
GOAT	2,935.56	3,324.76	3,321.14	13.26	-0.11
DAIRY	115.50	125.69	137.84	8.82	9.67
POULTRY	86,216.03	66,279.55	73,571.62	-0.19	+11.00
CHICKEN	49,733.05	48,706.57	55,703.75	-2.06	14.37
DUCK	2,568.60	2,682.92	2,759.86	4.45	2.87
CHICKEN EGGS	11,513.20	12,399.73	12,877.24	7.70	3.85
DUCK EGGS	2,401.18	2,490.35	2,230.77	3.71	-10.42
FISHERY	84,878.13	99,804.90	95,035.83	+5.80	-4.12
COMMERCIAL	29,737.07	32,242.14	33,654.38	8.42	4.38
MUNICIPAL	28,966.46	30,752.95	32,515.10	6.17	5.73
AQUACULTURE	26,174.60	26,809.81	28,866.35	2.43	-7.67
TOTAL	561,205.11	562,590.29	574,923.65	+12.23	+2.19

**Appendix 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE,
PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1998 - 2000**

SUB - SECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	49.40	52.05	52.16	52.65	55.53	53.17
MAJOR CROPS	36.52	39.84	40.18	39.63	42.85	39.97
PALAY	12.56	16.08	16.32	13.79	16.38	18.36
CORN	5.05	5.63	5.35	4.29	4.66	5.18
COCONUT	7.86	7.01	7.75	8.03	7.47	4.63
SUGARCANE	2.47	2.96	2.78	2.84	3.34	2.54
BANANA	2.79	2.87	2.98	3.45	4.06	3.37
PINEAPPLE	1.23	1.17	1.13	2.06	1.76	1.81
COFFEE	1.13	1.15	1.09	1.21	1.10	0.77
MANGO	2.81	2.43	2.28	3.13	3.27	2.56
TOBACCO	0.42	0.35	0.30	0.59	0.55	0.42
ABACA	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.24
OTHER CROPS	12.87	12.21	11.97	13.02	12.68	13.20
PEANUT	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08
MONGO	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10
CASSAVA	1.09	1.11	1.00	1.31	1.19	1.18
CAMOTE	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.58	0.48	0.45
TOMATO	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.21
GARLIC	0.26	0.18	0.25	0.13	0.16	0.17
ONION	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.35	0.58	0.23
CABBAGE	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.14	0.12
EGGPLANT	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.30	0.28
CALAMANSI	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.13
RUBBER	0.45	0.40	0.34	0.36	0.22	0.26
COTTON	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
OTHER FIBERCROPS	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-
OTHERS	9.26	8.79	8.68	9.27	9.05	9.97
LIVESTOCK	14.62	14.16	14.08	17.20	16.72	17.50
CARABAO	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.74	0.73	0.82
CATTLE	2.27	2.19	2.12	2.24	2.10	2.39
HOG	11.30	10.95	10.95	13.61	13.28	13.69
GOAT	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.59	0.59	0.58
DAIRY	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
POULTRY	15.20	14.27	14.57	13.21	11.78	12.80
CHICKEN	10.96	10.30	10.57	9.92	8.66	9.69
DUCK	0.80	0.75	0.72	0.51	0.48	0.48
CHICKEN EGGS	2.90	2.73	2.79	2.30	2.20	2.24
DUCK EGGS	0.53	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.39
FISHERY	20.78	19.52	19.19	16.93	15.98	16.53
COMMERCIAL	6.64	6.22	6.00	5.93	5.73	5.85
MUNICIPAL	5.76	5.55	5.48	5.78	5.47	5.66
AQUACULTURE	8.39	7.75	7.71	5.22	4.77	5.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Appendix 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1998 - 2000**

SUB - SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			PERCENT CHANGE	
	1998	1999	2000	1998-1999	1999-2000
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	58,240.27	67,458.20	69,275.54		
MAJOR CROPS	47,397.71	56,276.63	58,048.25		
PALAY	8,554.83	11,786.63	12,389.42	37.78	-5.11
CORN	3,823.17	4,584.60	4,511.10	19.92	-1.60
COCONUT	11,587.57	11,118.29	12,733.10	-4.13	14.52
SUGARCANE	17,333.37	22,336.78	21,710.83	28.87	-2.80
BANANA	3,492.58	3,869.17	4,155.67	10.78	7.40
PINEAPPLE	1,488.68	1,530.04	1,523.79	2.78	-0.41
COFFEE	109.18	119.15	117.31	9.13	-1.54
MANGO	865.16	802.81	781.49	-7.21	-2.66
TOBACCO	81.95	56.27	49.49	-9.17	-12.05
ABACA	71.22	72.89	76.05	2.34	4.34
OTHER CROPS	10,842.56	11,181.57	11,227.29		
PEANUT	24.72	25.79	25.69	4.33	-0.39
MONGO	28.46	29.15	27.44	2.42	-5.87
CASSAVA	1,733.82	1,890.31	1,770.80	9.03	-6.32
CAMOTE	554.68	557.39	554.00	0.49	-0.61
TOMATO	132.98	145.38	148.07	9.31	1.86
GARLIC	12.75	9.34	13.69	-26.75	46.57
ONION	86.98	84.97	84.25	-2.31	-0.85
CABBAGE	85.84	87.47	87.56	1.90	0.10
EGGPLANT	163.83	159.74	166.10	-2.50	3.98
CALAMANSI	41.73	61.97	69.51	48.50	12.17
RUBBER	222.75	214.58	187.76	-3.68	-12.49
COTTON	3.38	3.45	4.74	2.07	37.39
OTHER FIBER CROPS	3.95	3.09	3.31	-21.77	7.12
OTHERS	7,746.69	7,908.98	8,084.37	2.09	2.22
LIVESTOCK	1,861.64	1,940.62	1,999.05		
CARABAO	113.05	118.95	123.98	5.22	4.23
CATTLE	260.81	271.24	271.88	4.00	0.24
HOG	1,406.59	1,466.68	1,517.79	4.27	3.48
GOAT	71.95	73.90	75.19	2.71	1.75
DAIRY	9.24	9.85	10.21	6.60	3.65
POULTRY	1,250.88	1,262.92	1,335.82		
CHICKEN	919.45	929.16	987.48	1.06	6.28
DUCK	51.29	51.23	51.49	-0.12	0.51
CHICKEN EGGS	227.04	229.88	243.38	1.25	5.87
DUCK EGGS	53.10	52.65	53.47	-0.85	1.56
FISHERY	2,785.34	2,822.19	2,860.61		
COMMERCIAL	940.54	948.76	946.49	0.87	-0.24
MUNICIPAL	891.14	924.44	943.96	3.74	2.11
AQUACULTURE	954.66	948.99	978.16	-0.59	3.07

Appendix 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1998 - 2000

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				PERCENT CHANGE		
	1985	1998	1999	2000	1985-2000	1998-1999	1999-2000
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						4.41	-5.66
MAJOR CROPS						3.41	3.69
PALAY	3.29	8.08	7.82	8.52	158.97	-3.22	8.95
CORN	2.96	5.62	5.72	6.60	122.97	1.78	15.38
COCONUT	1.52	3.47	3.78	2.09	37.50	8.93	-44.71
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.82	0.84	0.70	118.75	2.44	-16.67
BANANA	1.79	4.95	5.90	4.66	160.34	9.19	-21.02
PINEAPPLE	1.85	6.92	6.47	6.82	268.65	-6.50	5.41
COFFEE	21.20	55.37	51.91	37.70	62.50	-6.25	-27.37
MANGO	7.29	18.12	22.94	18.82	158.16	26.60	-17.96
TOBACCO	15.11	47.53	55.08	48.86	223.36	15.88	-11.29
ABACA	6.45	18.39	19.79	18.00	179.07	7.61	-9.04
OTHER CROPS						7.07	4.82
PEANUT	8.51	15.81	15.21	17.18	101.88	-3.80	12.95
MONGO	11.78	23.45	25.06	20.46	73.68	6.87	-18.36
CASSAVA	1.41	3.78	3.53	3.82	170.92	-6.61	8.22
CAMOTE	1.90	5.27	4.82	4.70	147.37	-8.54	-2.49
TOMATO	3.56	8.51	9.35	7.98	124.16	9.87	-14.65
GARLIC	46.14	51.85	98.52	71.58	55.14	90.01	-27.34
ONION	6.25	20.04	38.15	15.65	150.40	90.37	-58.98
CABBAGE	4.61	12.87	8.86	7.98	73.10	-31.16	-9.93
EGGPLANT	4.77	7.40	10.44	9.78	105.00	41.08	-6.32
CALAMANSI	5.18	10.84	10.15	10.79	108.30	-6.37	6.31
RUBBER	4.54	8.12	5.83	8.11	78.63	-28.20	39.11
COTTON	5.78	31.43	19.26	23.02	298.27	-38.72	19.52
OTHER FIBERCROPS	5.05	9.22	8.65	8.36	65.54	-6.18	-3.35
OTHERS	2.68	6.00	6.44	7.09	164.55	7.33	10.09
LIVESTOCK						4.71	3.85
CARABAO	12.08	32.74	34.44	38.17	215.98	5.19	10.83
CATTLE	19.48	43.13	43.55	50.50	159.24	0.97	15.96
HOG	18.01	48.49	50.95	51.84	187.84	5.07	1.75
GOAT	13.12	40.80	44.99	44.17	236.66	10.27	-1.82
DAIRY	5.00	12.50	12.76	13.50	170.00	2.08	5.80
POULTRY						-0.86	4.98
CHICKEN	26.73	54.09	52.42	56.41	111.04	-3.09	7.61
DUCK	35.11	50.08	52.37	53.60	52.66	4.57	2.35
CHICKEN EGGS	26.67	50.71	53.94	52.91	84.55	6.37	-1.91
DUCK EGGS	22.49	45.22	47.30	41.72	85.50	4.60	-11.80
FISHERY						4.68	4.01
COMMERCIAL	15.82	31.62	33.98	35.56	124.76	7.48	4.63
MUNICIPAL	14.49	32.50	33.27	34.45	137.72	2.34	3.54
AQUACULTURE	19.69	27.42	28.25	29.51	49.88	3.04	4.46
TOTAL						4.32	3.28

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as of December 2000

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